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Washington Waits For Berlin Tidings

Secretary Lansing Has No Further Advice of Submarine Issue.

PERSONAL EFFORTS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM

Kaiser's Desire for Conference With Ambassador Gerard Regarded As Significant—President Wilson Expects to Receive Reply Soon—Not Influenced By Telegrams.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary Lansing said late to-day that he had no further advises from Berlin regarding the submarine issue and that the situation remained unchanged. The German embassy also was said to be without information.

Announcement in press dispatches from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard would confer with Emperor William at the army headquarters was regarded by officials as being significant. Official information on the subject was lacking, but the opinion was freely expressed that the emperor might have in mind supplementing Germany's reply to the American note demanding immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare with a personal communication of some kind to President Wilson.

Ambassador Gerard in visiting the emperor is not acting under instructions received from Washington. Consequently officials assumed that the emperor invited Mr. Gerard to confer with him. In both official and diplomatic quarters the injection of the emperor's personality into the situation was regarded as being a hopeful indication.

President Wilson expects to receive the German reply within the next few days, it became known to-day, although the basis for his expectation was not revealed. Up to the present he is entirely without definite information of Germany's intentions.

The president, officials declare, will not be influenced in the slightest by the thousands of telegrams sent in the past few days to senators and representatives urging them not to approve any action which might lead to war. His course in the German situation will be guided entirely by the character of the German reply. Should any serious effort be made to embarrass him, it was declared authoritatively, he again will go before congress and demand that members go on record for or against his policies.

It was disclosed at the state department to-day that the memorandum in regard to the armament on merchant ships, made public yesterday, had been sent to all American embassies and legations in Europe for their information and guidance. Copies for Ambassadors Gerard at Berlin and Page at London were sent by cable. None of the American diplomatic representatives abroad has been instructed to present the memorandum to the government to which he is accredited, the document already having been handled to diplomatic representatives of foreign governments here.

Secretary Lansing announced that he had received from the British government a copy of the confidential instructions to captains of British merchant ships, now said to be in operation. The secretary has not yet compared the British version of the instructions with the German version, which was submitted with the German declaration of intention to regard as warships enemy merchant ships carrying armament. It was said, however, that the British version appeared to be nearly, if not wholly, identical with that which was given out in London last February and cabled to the United States in press dispatches. It was indicated that some statement might be issued later by the state department for the guidance of Americans traveling at sea.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY PURCHASE MUCH NEW EQUIPMENT

Increasing Prosperity of the South Enables Road to Purchase Forty-Five New Locomotives—Sixty All-Steel Passenger Train Cars and Over 3,000 Other Cars.

LENOIR CAR WORKS GETS A BIG ORDER

Both Passenger and Freight Locomotives Are to Be More Powerful Than Any Now In Service and Latest Announcement Clearly Indicates Progress in Dixie.

Washington, April 27.—Southern Railway has just purchased 45 locomotives, 60 all-steel passenger train cars, 1,500 all-steel coal cars, 1,507 steel center sill box cars and 100 steel center sill caboose cars, amounting to millions of dollars, as a result of increasing prosperity in the south.

From the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 30 Santa Fe type freight locomotives and 15 Mountain type passenger locomotives.

From the Pullman Company, 25 coaches, 10 passenger and baggage cars, 10 mail and baggage cars, 10 baggage and express cars, and 5 club cars.

From the Pressed Steel Car Co., 1,000 50-ton flat bottom gondola coal cars.

From the Mt. Vernon Car Mfg. Co., 500 coal cars of the same type.

From the Lenoir Car Works, 1,007 30-ton plain box cars and 500 30-ton plain automobile box cars, and 100 caboose cars.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has purchased 1,000 30-ton steel center sill ventilated box cars from the American Car and Foundry Co.

All the new equipment is to be of the most modern and approved construction. Both the passenger and freight locomotives are to be more powerful than any now in service of Southern Railway while the passenger and freight train equipment will conform to the present standards, the passenger train cars being electric lighted as well as of all-steel construction.

JUSTICES REFUSE INJUNCTION ORDER

Writ to Restrain Insurance Commissioner and Attorney General From Enforcing Terms of Law Denied—Petition of David B. Henderson of Charleston Dismissed.

The supreme court yesterday refused to sign an order enjoining the insurance commissioner and the attorney general from enforcing the terms of the anti-compact fire insurance act of the last legislature. The decision dismissing the petition of David B. Henderson of Charleston for an injunction was signed by all of the justices of the supreme court.

The constitutionality of the Laney-Odom act was attacked at a recent hearing by attorneys representing Mr. Henderson, who has been engaged in the fire insurance business in Charleston for many years. The state officials were represented at the hearing by Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general.

"The petition is dismissed and the injunction refused," said the decision of the court. The opinion was written by Associate Justice Fraser.

MEXICO REPORTS NO ACTIVITIES

Pershing's Cavalry Patrols May Be Busy

GENERALS TO CONFER

Scott and Funston Go to Discuss Co-Operation With Obregon Speaking for Carranza.

Washington, April 27.—Outside of the possible activities of Gen. Pershing's cavalry patrols, there was little to-day in the Mexican situation. Gen. Obregon and the Carranza officers accompanying him were approaching the border from the south while Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston were preparing to meet the Mexican officers in Juarez or El Paso in the conference upon which may depend. There was no definite information as to when the conference would begin. Gen. Obregon should reach Juarez to-morrow night, it is thought, and the American officers also will be at the meeting place by that time.

Pending the result of this attempt to secure the operation of the Carranza forces in the campaign against brigandage, the Washington government will take no important steps either military or diplomatic. The redposition of the forces in Mexico is proceeding. No steps are being taken at the state department towards preparing a reply to Gen. Carranza's note suggesting a withdrawal of the American troops and none will be taken until the conference concludes.

Navy and state department advices from various parts of Mexico reported continued quiet to-day. Only routine reports and a few additional details of the last actions between the cavalry and the bandits reached the war department.

A complaint that the four new aeroplanes sent to the border were inadequate came from Gen. Funston. He said the engines were too light for the work required. Secretary Baker replied that the four had been sent only because they were the only type available for immediate delivery. Four additional 160 horse power machines are on their way to the border and eight others are to follow. These are the most powerful aeroplane engines developed in the United States.

Reports to the department showed the troops in Mexico to be fully provisioned and equipped for a month at least. Lines of communication are so well established that officers here feel no uneasiness on the supply question.

HEAVY FIRE CONTINUES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN

Avocourt, Esnes and Cumieres Under Bombardment That Has Been in Progress for Days—No German Infantry Attacks Attempted But Effort Brewing

The sectors of Avocourt, Esnes and Cumieres, northwest of Verdun, still are under the heavy bombardment that has been in progress for several days. No German infantry attacks have yet been attempted here, according to the Paris official communication, but an attempt at an advance probably is imminent and these artillery preparations usually presage an attack.

The Germans to the northeast of Verdun, on the front of Haudremont and the Thiaumont farm and between Douaumont and Vaux, essayed attacks after violent bombardment, but the French curtain fires held them to their trenches.

Artillery engagements have fea-

SECURITY LEAGUE MEETING HAS OPENED IN CHARLESTON

MAYOR TO WELCOME THE DELEGATES

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ARE UP FOR DISCUSSION

Citadel Band and Porter Military Band to Furnish Music National Colors—Sessions Conclude Saturday With Dinner.

security league car

Charleston, S. C., April 28.—The first Southern conference by the National Security league opens here this afternoon, with a two-day program announced. Men of national repute have accepted invitations to address the meetings. S. S. Stanwood Menken, of New York, president of the National Security league; Congressman Miller, of Delaware, and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, "father of the telephone," speak this afternoon and at to-night's session addresses will be made by William B. Brewster of New York and Rev. Uriah McClintock, of Irvington, N. J. On Saturday a morning session, with addresses by F. L. Huidekoper, the military writer; Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Citadel, of Charleston; Mrs. A. J. George, of Brookline, Mass.; Dr. J. Bernard Walker, of New York, and a dinner in the evening, at which former Assistant Secretary of War H. S. Breckinridge and ex-Mayor T. C. Thompson, of Chattanooga, will be the chief orators, conclude the program. Questions of large import will be discussed at this conference, along the line of preparedness. Legislation, aerial defense, need of national defense, value of military training, army and naval problems in the light of present conditions, will be the theme considered.

T. W. Passafiume, in charge of the decorations of the hall, was busy yesterday arranging for a bountiful display of the national colors. The music for the opening session will be furnished by the Citadel band from the famous military college and by the band of the Porter Military Academy. The presiding officer of the opening session will be Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Military College, and the address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor T. T. Hyde, who has shown great interest in the successful outcome of the conference.

tured the fighting on the other parts of the line in France and Belgium, although the French aircraft have carried out bombing operations against numerous German positions.

The German guns are keeping up their heavy bombardment of the Russian position at the Ikskull bridgehead. Farther south the Teutons launched an infantry attack near Baranovichi, but were repulsed. Still farther south the Russians have captured the village of Chromiakova, along the Rovno-Kovel railway, and put down a counter attack.

With the return of good weather heavy artillery actions an infantry attacks at various points are again in

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Revolt Spreads; Ireland Under Martial Law

Fighting Still Going On In the Streets of Dublin—Major General Sir John Maxwell Hurries to the Emerald Isle to Take Charge of Troops.

REBELS STILL HOLD PARTS OF THE CITY

John Redmond Expresses His Sentiments—Scathing Statement by National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

London, April 27.—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland and Maj. Gen. Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over to take charge, the Irish executive officials having placed themselves under his instructions. He has been given full disciplinary powers for the extension of the rebellion. Fighting is still going on in the streets of Dublin.

The revolt, which broke out in Dublin Monday, has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south. This information, together with the fact that the rebels are still in possession of parts of the city of Dublin, was given to the Nation by the Ministers in Parliament to-day.

Premier Asquith, who yesterday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement to-day in the House of Commons, when he announced the revolutionary forces of certain parts of Dublin and the facts that fighting was still going on in the streets. The government is convinced, the prime minister said, that the forces in Dublin were adequate to deal with the situation.

Irish-Nationalist party, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, strong opponents on the home rule question, expressed their detestation of the rising and as a consequence, Premier Asquith said he did not think it necessary to hold a session of the House Monday, as had been suggested by one of the members "to the amount of support was behind the movement."

At the rising of the House the House Secretary was able to announce the receipt of information that over "considerable districts" of Ireland calm prevailed, and to repeat the Prime Minister's promise that consistent with the military exigencies, all the news available would be published and the necessary facilities granted the newspapermen.

Individually, the Ministers express confidence that the military forces on the spot can deal successfully with the movement. On the political side the position is much more satisfactory. Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson being in agreement that no political capital is to be made out of the troubles.

Premier Asquith's promise, in behalf of the government of a searching investigation into the origin of the movement and his acceptance of full responsibility, together with the speeches of the Irish Nationalist and Unionist leaders, expressing their desire to do everything in their power to assist the government went far to allay the rising passions of the House, which had been shown in demands for the resignation of Augustine Birrell, chief Secretary for Ireland; Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, and other officials alleged to be responsible in disregarding warnings as to what was likely to happen from the Sinn Fein agitation. Sir Edward Carson offered to place his Ulster volunteers at the disposal

tion of the government to help in suppressing the rebellion.

That a hopeful feeling prevailed in Parliament was seen in the fact that no opposition was raised to the adjournment of the House to Tuesday, after the Ministers had promised that this would not interfere with the issuance of any available news.

That the government intends to deal with the offenders with a heavy hand is indicated by the publication of a proclamation in the official gazette suspending in Ireland section one of the defense of the Realm Amendment Act of 1915 which gives to a British subject charge with an offense under the act the right to be tried by a civil court.

The proclamation recites that "the present state of affairs in Ireland is such as to constitute a special military emergency."

A dispatch from Tralee, County of Kerry, says that a sensation has been caused there by the arrest of a prominent member of the Tralee Irish volunteers, Austin Stack. An accountant in the general postoffice at Dublin, Cornelius Collins, has also been taken into custody. Both are charged with conspiracy in aiding the importation of arms from an enemy.

Dublin is further from London to-day than Peking is from New York, so far as communication for the general public is concerned. No Irish newspapers have reached here since the rising and passenger traffic has been for the most part suspended. The only information comes through official channels.

England naturally is extremely anxious about the Irish situation, but no fears are expressed that the government will not be able to suppress the rising. The casualties thus far do not exceed what might have occurred in civil riots, but more severe fighting is likely to follow before quiet is restored in Dublin.

The extent of the seditious movement is for the present a governmental secret, except that it has spread to the west and south. It was on the west coast of Ireland that Sir Roger Casement's expedition, consisting of a submarine and a steamer, was intending to land munitions when the steamer was captured by a patrol boat.

Incidentally, messages express the fullest confidence in Mr. Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary party. Some messages were given out for publication by the Nationalist leader. One from Sydney, signed "MacCarthy," reads:

"The sectional pro-German rioting disgusts home rulers here. Take heart. Our race is with you and our gallant countrymen at the front."

New York, April 27.—No one familiar with the course of Irish affairs since the outbreak of the war was surprised at news of the insurrection now in progress, according to a statement issued to-day by John D. Moore, National secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

"The Irish rebellion was the act of brave and patriotic men who are neither firebrands nor hotheads," said Mr. Moore. "Now that Mr. Asquith has acknowledged that it has spread all over Ireland it is clear that the uprising has only one meaning and that is that Ireland is, as always, resolved to be free and independent."

"Convinced that England's necessities, ever more pressing, would soon drag them into war, thousands of gallant Irishmen have revolted because they prefer to die fighting against England for Ireland than fighting for England in the trenches at Flanders."

"If the rebellion succeeds, its leaders will rank with the world's great men. If it fails, the Irish will love them as they love Robert Emmet. The revolt does not look like a failure now."

"Sudden and dramatic as the uprising has been, it would surprise nobody who has followed the course of Irish affairs since the outbreak of the war. Moreover, it completely shatters the carefully constructed myth that the mere passage of a mock home rule bill had transformed Ireland into an integral part of the British Empire."